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1.15 "	to 1.45 "	"	15
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463

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Yingling dep.	8.25	Yam Tsai dep.	8.55
Tai Po Market dep.	8.35	Shatin dep.	9.05
Tai Po dep.	8.45	Tai Po Market dep.	9.15
Shatin dep.	8.55	Shing Shui dep.	9.25
Yam Tsai dep.	9.05	Yingling dep.	9.35
Tsuen Wan dep.	9.15	Long Hon dep.	9.45
GOVIOWAN dep.	9.25	Leave	9.55
Long Hon dep.	9.35		
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ADVANCING ON LENS.
BRITISH PROGRESS THROUGH
MAZE OF REDOUBTS.
HUN DESTRUCTIVENESS.

[FROM "THE MORNING POST" CORRESPONDENT.]

BRITISH FRONT, April 18th.
Lens is an insecure bastion of the wavering German front line. The British infantry have taken the coalfields west of it, and yesterday at the edge of the town. For the moment the enemy is throwing the weight of his troops against the inner defences, desperately endeavouring to check our advance until the guns and stores of this great garrison have been removed and the destruction of the slightest doubt of his being forced to give up Lens, for the entire salient of his original line enclosing the coalfields south of Bethune became a position of extreme peril when Vimy Ridge was lost. He began on Friday afternoon to yield to our pressure, falling back from Givenchy, the two villages of Vimy, and the trench system around Liévin.

Throughout yesterday British infantry followed the German rearward through the tangle of colliery buildings, cottages and groups of deserted mines. Lens itself, up to the last sheltered by a drizzling rain, was a scene of confusion. The streets, among the little redoubts and piles of slag, had only a few hundred yards from the first streets of the empty town, with the smoke of many fires blackening the leaden sky above and the constant chatter of machine-guns hidden in recesses of the ruined buildings beyond.

THE WORK OF HATE.

A strong rearguard detachment still lurks in the excellent cover of the houses behind the temporary barrier. But were seen moving along the roads, where our shells sought them out and sent them scurrying among the cinder-heaps. They were working as well as fighting, for the shock of many heavy explosions rattled the window-frames of Liévin and brought down broken bricks in the disused colliery plants. Bombers continued to blow up the mines, fill the eastern roads with craters, and throw down groups of buildings so as to fill the streets with tons of rubbish. Lens is being destroyed as thoroughly as possible. Whatever structures survive when the British troops occupy the town will have escaped only because the Hun had no time to finish the work begun on Friday. He has boasted that he intends to leave the coal country of Northern France a desert, without shelter or stone to give shelter to his enemies, and the emissaries chosen for this work of hate laboured steadily in their sodden clothes to-day.

Whatever fears the German Staff may have had of the British advance beyond Arras, they were firmly determined to keep intact their front round Lens. They planted hundreds of round mines along the collieries and spent a branch system, which perfected the German plan. When the Canadians took Vimy Ridge, the Germans sacrificed heavily to retain a footing on its highest ground, and not until this too was lost, with the Bois de la Rue, did they begin hurried preparations to evacuate. The threatened ground thus dominated. The bustle of their impending departure could not be hidden from the watchful eyes looking down from the heights of Vimy. When 30,000 grenades were thrown into one mine shaft near Liévin, the subsequent explosion was itself sufficient warning of their fitting, and this was but one of many upheavals witnessed while their infantry still held the old front line.

HASTY FLIGHT.

A curious little incident marked the final day of their occupation. Towards the evening of Friday a British aeroplane that had been circling above Lens and the mining hamlets behind it, was seen to drop slowly into the German lines and settle in an open field. Watchers on the ridge thought it had been winged by German sharpshooters and forced to alight. They waited for the observer and pilot to leave the machine before ordering our guns to shell it, and were puzzled to see the occupants of the aeroplane calmly walk round it, leisurely surveying their surroundings and stamping their numbered feet with no sign of perturbation. No German soldiers arrived to take them prisoners. Quite soon it was realised that they were alone. The enemy had slipped quietly away from that part of his line, and the aeroplane had voluntarily descended to complete the work it had begun aloft.

The Hun had gone, and that night he went still further. Our patrols began pushing into his deserted first line. Before four o'clock in the afternoon they were along his trail, which was strewn with abandoned equipment. Whole groups of dug-outs were still habitable. Many remained exactly as the inmates left them. Fires still smouldered in the little stoves, blankets lay in the wooden bunks, well-thumbed newspapers of the previous week covered the plank tables, and the close atmosphere was still unpleasantly reminiscent of a long tenancy. Light railways still linked up his support lines with the roadways behind Liévin. Piles of freshly cut timber lay along them. Two truck-loads of bombs rested where the carrying parties had paused in their delivery to obey the summons to retire. There were shells for howitzers and field guns stacked neatly near battery pits in Liévin, boxes of grenades and entrenching tools, and a variety of other supplies which he left behind when it became imperative to evacuate his trenches immediately.

STRANGE DIFFICULTIES.

The road to Lens was beset with strange difficulties. Our troops, rushing towards the burning town early yesterday morning, had to traverse a bewildering maze of defences enclosing the ravaged coalfields, the northern face of which had been rendered all the more secure by the character of the country itself. They stepped across No Man's Land into a wilderness of slag heaps, ruined factory buildings, strange skeleton towers, harrowed pits—a black country, dotted with drab villages of chess-board exactness, faded by the smoke of years, and the Hun had utilised every foot of this seamed and pitted valley to make more

secure his grip on Lens. Every slag heap, every group of red-roofed miners' cottages, every colliery, from mass of overturned, rusting waggons to the windowless, double-fronted houses of the mine manager, every pile of refuse had its value for defence, and the great labyrinth of trenches engulfed them all.

Lens itself, half sheltered in a hollow by the Souchez River—now in flood—lies from a mile and a half to three miles from the old British front, which swings round it from north to south-west. The German network of defences confronting us is continuous through all the intervening ground right to the edge of the town. The whole countryside is so thickly covered with separate colliery villages, each having a mine-head as centre, that it appears to be one vast straggling town running haphazard this way and that, over slightly rolling ground, with here and there a few rust-brown fields, broken by a broad white belt of trenches. The towers of Lens merge into the roofs of Liévin and the mine shafts of Avion; the dreary streets of Agres reach almost to those of Liévin, and it seems possible to walk from the German fire trenches of the deserted front line over the distant hill into Lens without leaving the shadow of the houses.

EACH SUBTLE A BARRIAGE.

It was a position so strong, so well protected by the multitude of mines, that an army of assault might have perished in the labyrinth before seeing the market-place of Lens. Trenches ran through the village, streets between the houses. Workmen's cellars gave access to the underground lines, and tunnels linked up one order heap with another. Machine-guns could stick on the sheltered sides of the tall, pyramidal piles of refuse and shower the approaches with bullets. Each suburb was a bastion of Lens. A score of saints are commemorated in these grimy little hamlets—Emilie, Elizabeth, Laurent, and Edouard are the northern ones guarding the Bethune road and our Loos approaches. Theodore, Jeanne d'Arc, and Anne barred our progress on the west.

Had the defences been stormed as Loos was stormed, the breached front-line system, nearly a quarter of a mile in depth, would have brought us to this new barrier, with its clusters of command-reabouts, and behind it there would still remain the wide, equally strong group of trenches half-encircling Lens itself—a veritable wilderness of machine-guns, hidden pitfalls, and death-traps, a warren teeming with avenues of attack and alleyways of escape—concrete chambers in miners' cottages and gardens and frame work of colliery towers. The easy progress of our advance guard through this labyrinth reveals the broken spirit of its evicted tenants.

They went slowly and sullenly back from the unclean dug-outs of their front line from Liévin, through the straight narrow streets of that former German frontier village, firing at random from house corners, occasionally halting the machine-guns for a brief angry outburst, but never risking close contact with the Canadians, English and Irish who were pressing steadily after them. The first hours of this gradual sweep were unbroken by the tumult of battle. So quickly had the crisis come to the garrison of Lens that they were pouring along the roads to Douai and Oisies in the night of Friday without pausing to complete their final effort of destruction. Only the rearguard machine-guns and hurriedly mobilised anti-aircraft explosives—remnants of what burning and blowing-up might be possible in the scanty time remaining. The smoke of the first few well-fires streaked the sky above Vimy two days ago, and our outposts could hear the dull roar of successive bursts of ammonal over-throwing rows of dwellings and colliery buildings.

DEMOLISHING THE MINE WORKINGS.

Fervent efforts were made to destroy Liévin. The 33rd Pioneer Battalion received orders to blow up the great Liévin crassier and demolish the mine workings, and they laboured throughout Friday, laying 2,500 pounds (over a ton) of explosives, which was supplemented by all the odd stores they could find in the bomb depots. They threw in every available hand-grenade, even clips of cartridges, and made a great pile which they set on fire during the night. They wrecked as many dug-outs as possible, but they could not make a thorough job of these stout fortifications. The German engineers built not wisely but too well, and in many places the charges hurriedly thrust into underground galleries did but little damage.

As they hastily mined the groups of houses, some of the bridges across the Lens Canal and the Souchez River were sent flying into the air before the British advance guard was able to come up with them. I believe, however, that the destruction accomplished in the colliery area immediately behind the German front-line is much less than anticipated.

Throughout yesterday morning our patrols went forward so rapidly that before mid-day they had reached the centre of Liévin, held the roads north and south, and were pushing through the shattered trees of Beaumont Wood into the street of Beaumont village. North of us we had taken the first and support lines of trenches near Loos crassier, but paused temporarily before concentrated machine-gun fire from Cité St. Laurent. This check did not delay our advance on Lens, for we continued to go forward from the south, working round towards the lower tip of Avion. The inner Lens defences cross the Arras road at La Coulotte, where machine-gun batteries endeavoured to turn back our patrols and prevent the town being outflanked. The Germans stuck to their redoubt until the middle of the afternoon, when they fell back through Avion and were lost to view amid railway embankments and slag heaps.

Very little German artillery opposed our advance during the morning. Shrapnel was flung irregularly and in fully above some of the approaches to Lens, and an occasional 5.9-inch shell burst in a colliery village, but nothing more than the firing of a few stray guns left behind to give some semblance of resistance and encourage the beaten pioneers who were hanging to the tail of the procession. It was all singularly

calm and peaceful. A keen west wind had driven away the mist, and in the clear sunshine every roof and deserted street in the valley of mines and villages could be seen distinctly. Scarcely a gun broke the silence until the British batteries on the slopes above began a harassing fire on the enemy redoubts that still held up our infantry hidden among the houses.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK.

The tower of Lens Cathedral stood out sharp and white above the grey roofs of the town whenever the wind swept away the smoke that rolled up from the mass of burning buildings near the market-place. The Hun was still at work. As I watched the signals of his passing from the hill of Our Lady of Lorette great fountains of flame and heavy smoke spouted high above the red roofs of the villages on the north—Sainte Emilie and Theodore and Elizabeth. He was blowing up the mines. I have never seen anything to equal these gigantic volcanoes suddenly released by the lighting of a fuse. Explosions came singly and in twos, at intervals perhaps of fifteen minutes. One might also trace his backward progress among the cinder heaps and mine-shafts by the upward unfolding of the dense black curtains and the rents in the mass of buildings which were revealed when the smoke drifted away. Not a sign of sign-of-life could be seen anywhere. I could look down empty streets where the grass was sprouting between the pavement stones and into the windows of deserted houses, and in all that great expanse of country crowded with villages and towns there was not a single soul save a handful of vanishing Germans and the British army pressing forward in pursuit.

Of all the thousands of people whose homes were there not one remained. The population of Lens, after living for more than two years almost on the threshold of the battle front, with the shells of the opposing armies singing overhead, had been evacuated on the eve of this retreat. I was told today by an eye-witness of this mournful pilgrimage, with only what possessions they could carry on their backs, turned out of their homes at a few hours' notice, old men, women, and children, marching alike between files of mounted field gendarmes to one of the concentration depots behind the new German lines.

EFFECTIVE MACHINE-GUN WORK.

During the night there were occasional machine-gun duels, and a few prisoners were taken from advanced posts in the western suburbs of Lens. This morning we drew nearer the city on the north through the mining suburbs of St. Theodore and St. Emilie, clearing out a number of snipers' posts. Our machine-guns did most effective work, raking German trenches parallel to the Bethune road just outside Lens, one gun accounting for more than 100 men who were lodged in a communication alley-way, and who were caught by enfilade fire. Patrols thrusting forward during the night brought the British line within two-thirds of a mile of the village of Acheville, south-east of Lens, thus making it a great crescent with its northern horn resting near the Loos crassier, the present pivot of the German retirement towards Douai.

The line the enemy is now holding through the coalfield skirts the western edge of Lens and swings around the western side of Avion crassier, Acheville, and Fresnoy. The men want to get into Lens. All the troops who have helped to hold the British front in the coalfields—and there are comparatively few that have not been in the trenches around Loos and the notorious Double Crassier at some time or other—are talking to-day of its occupation, and those dwelling in the quiet parts of the line are anxious of their comrades now perched among the cinder heaps of Liévin. The latter realise their good luck. Lens has been a dream of many days for the dwellers in the dug-outs by Maroe, and they are happy. Tired they are and chilled with the rain and wind that beat on them incessantly after a day of glorious sunshine, but they are really happy.

THE SPIRIT OF VICTORY.

The spirit of the men who are lying in the rain round the burning city of Lens is the spirit of victory, and it will take them far beyond the desolated coalfields of France. You will find it all along the front, where our infantry, having punished and broken seven divisions of the enemy, now face seven fresh divisions with equanimity. You will find it in all ranks.

Look at the other side of the picture. The Prussians hidden among the burning embers of Lens are men steeped in the dregs of despair. They have been hit and are hiding places among the collieries, wet, miserable objects, too beaten down by the weight of defeat to show their teeth in the traditional hatred of the English or to boast of phantom victory.

A SILENT PROCESSION.

One of the last acts of the German commandant in Lens was to commandeer all the remaining supplies of the American Relief Commission, which had been the sole support of the famished population. The inhabitants of some of the neighbouring mining towns east of Lens received a portion of the foodstuffs, intended for them, for example, being 23lb. each, while the Germans took the rest. Despite the clearance of Lens and some of its environs, the enemy had not time to send back all the civilians from the territory he has given up. A wretched procession of nearly two hundred persons, many women and children among them, were put on the road from Sallaumines, east of Lens, yesterday, told to suffer for themselves, and sent westward to meet the advancing British army. We heard this morning that they were coming along the road from Lens in the direction of the British troops, and immediately arrangements were made for their safety and comfort. I was in the headquarters concerned with the advance on Lens this afternoon, when the Staff was absorbed in the important task of moving forward these forces. One officer looked up from his map and paused in his work to give directions that these refugees should be met, seen safely into our lines, and given food and shelter.

OUR LAUGHING ARMY.

Some of us had just returned from six days' leave and we were exchanging experiences over the barrack-room fire.

Frankly, we had been somewhat disappointed in our expectations—those glowing expectations which for many months brightened the monotony of drill and lightened the labour of fatigues.

For a long time no one would voice his disappointment, but its influence permeated the atmosphere and acted as a drag on the cheery gossip.

"I don't care what you say," exclaimed a red-faced Yorkshireman suddenly. "If I were offered my discharge this minute I wouldn't take it."

We tried to laugh sceptically, but the remark had cleared the air.

"There's something the matter with the Civvies," continued the man from Yorkshire. "It's all right at home, home always is all right—but when you go to look up your friends it's like going to a funeral. There's no fun out of khaki. I tell you I was glad to get back to barracks."

The door was flung open and a young corporal dashed into the room, his face wrinkled and curved with merriment and his open mouth emitting yells of laughter. "I say, you chaps," he blurted out, "you ought to see the sergeant-major. He's slipped down in a snow puddle just as he was going on parade in his nice new clothes."

The room rang with infectious laughter, and, with a start, I realised what I had missed in my leave; it was the hearty laughter of the healthy care-free man. Like the blunt Yorkshireman, I was all right at home, but out in the streets, in the trains, in my old office, and in the club I missed the merry laugh.

It may be we laugh so much in the Army that normal laughter seems to us a poor imitation of the real thing. As I am writing now a score of soldiers are preparing to plant potatoes in a patch of ground between the hut and the ring of their spades, mingling with the ready joke and the merry laugh. Half a dozen more are "larking" in the sunshine. An officer goes past smiling at some secret joke or pleasant reflection. Our professional "grouser" is lifting up his voice to high heaven over a broken basin, but there is humour in his voice; wherever I turn I see joviality—and faces ready to smile.

Yes, the Army is all right. All the misery seems to be in my mind. It is not the effect of the war that is making you doleful civilians; it is the lack of good comradeship. You have not yet found a common bond as we have found it. You do not understand the splendid qualities of your next-door neighbour. You do not know your own qualities for companionship. You all require inoculating with the humour of the Army. There is more real joy in one barrack-room than in all the theatres or music-halls of London.

What is the use of winning the war if we lose laughter? It is not a difficult art: the children and the soldiers will show you the way.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL, 5.45 P.M.

Thursday, June 7th.—Class 14 (Inspector Gerard).

Friday, June 8th.—Class 12 (Inspector Grant).

Monday, June 11th.—Class 13 (Inspector Gordon).

PARADES, 5.45 P.M.

Thursday, June 7th.—No. 1 Section and No. 2 Platoon.

Friday, June 8th.—No. 3 Company. Also Recruits of all Companies.

There will be no parades during week commencing Monday, June 11th.

(Sgd.) F. C. JERNIN, D.S.P. (R.).

INVOKING THE KAISER IN INDIA.

DISCOVERY IN INDIA.

Natives of Orissa, where German missionaries have worked for many years, were discovered invoking the Kaiser as a native deity to assist in the overthrow of British rule (says an Australian contemporary).

Orissa is an ancient kingdom of India, now forming the south-west division of the lieutenant-governorship of Bengal, in all about half the size of England. From about the middle of the sixth century B.C. to the latter part of the fifth century A.D. the kingdom belonged to the dynasty of the Yavanas; during most of which period the religion was Buddhism. It was captured by the British from the Marathas in 1803.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 12th June:—

8.15 p.m.—Bandman Opera Co. at the Theatre Royal—"The Happy Day."

Tuesday, 21st July:—

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidator of Messrs. Jellicoe & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.

Monday, 18th Aug.:—

8 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Monday, 27th Aug.:—

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidator of Messrs. Wicks & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.

SZE YAP S.S. CO.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL

Before the Chief Justice, at the Supreme Court yesterday, the Sze Yap S. S. Co., Ltd. made application for confirmation of a resolution for the reduction of the Company's capital from \$1,000,000 to \$400,000.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., made the petition, asking the Court to confirm the reduction of capital of the Company, which had been duly passed and confirmed by special resolutions at extraordinary general meetings of the Company. The nominal capital of the Company was \$400,000, in shares of \$25 each, making \$1,000,000, whereof 20,000 shares were issued and 20,000 shares unissued. The reduction scheme was (a) that the issued shares be reduced by returning to the shareholders \$5 per share, making a nominal value of \$20 per share instead of \$25; and (b) that the unissued shares be cancelled. There was one creditor, the plaintiff in an action against the Company for \$150,000, for alleged breach of contract. That was the Company's only liability, and the Company entirely denied it, also saying that the claim was excessive. However, the Company recognised that the amount must be secured, and negotiations were afoot to do so by mortgaging the Company's ships. If an agreement could not be reached, they would have to come to Court again under Section 50, subsection 3, to have the Court fix the amount. Therefore the Company merely asked the Court at present to confirm the reduction, subject to and conditional upon this security being arranged.

His Lordship made the order as asked, including the usual requirements as to advertising and fixing a month as the period after which the words "and reduced" may be discontinued from the name of the Company.

CHINA'S MINERAL WEALTH.
AMERICAN EXPERT GREATLY IMPRESSED.

The wealth of the Han-yeh-ping district in Central China, probably the richest of China's fields of mineral wealth, has greatly impressed Mr. William A. Rogers of Buffalo, New York, an authority on iron production. Mr. Rogers was interviewed by a representative of the *Japan Advertiser* and was asked what he thought about the prospects of the iron and steel industry in Han-yeh-ping.

"It is a wonderful property," he said, "both in its wealth of iron ore and coal. Although I am in the East only on a pleasure trip, I spent one full day at the Han-yeh-ping works."

"No richer region exists in the world. The great difficulty is that China and Japan cannot consume what could there be produced, and its future depends on the market conditions and values, especially on the cost of transportation. There is a large amount of coal and a better quality of coal there than in any country of the world."

"The Germans made a report which showed that the supply of coal was practically inexhaustible. Coal is found in eleven provinces. In one province alone there is enough, according to this report, to supply the world at the present rate of consumption for a thousand years."

When asked as to the value of this to Japan he said: "It seems to me that Japan should specialize on shipping and transportation of this raw material. If Japan wants to become a steel-producing country, she has the advantage of the ore at a comparatively short distance. It could be assembled here and produced here under favourable conditions."

Besides being president of Rogers, Brown & Co.—the largest distributors of pig iron in the world—Mr. Rogers is president of the Tonawanda Iron and Steel Company, Niagara Iron Mining Company, Munro Iron Mining Company, and vice-president of the Froquois Iron Company, Cascade Coal and Coke Company, Buffalo Steamship Company, and director of the Ontario Power Company, Marine National Bank, Erie County Savings Bank, and other corporations.

KILLED BY A SHARK IN MANILA BAY.

As Oiler Ery, one of the best long distance swimmers in the U.S.A. Navy, was swimming from Cavite to Manila recently he was attacked and killed by a shark. The encounter was witnessed by those on board the torpedo boat *Monterey*, anchored in the bay. A boat was hastily lowered, but when the body rose to the surface, it was found that the unfortunate man had been disemboweled.

AMERICA AND THE ALLIES.

PACT OF LONDON NOT TO BE SIGNED.

NO PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY

(FROM "THE MORNING POST'S" WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.)

The President, I am told, after giving careful consideration to the subject and weighing all reasons for and against, has reached the conclusion that it would be not only inadvisable, but decidedly impolitic, were the United States to become signatory to the Pact of London or to enter into a formal agreement not to make peace except with the agreement of all the Allies, as any agreement entered into by the United States would be without constitutional or binding effect unless it took the form of a treaty and was submitted to the Senate for ratification, and it is doubtful whether such a treaty would receive the assent of the Senate.

It requires a two-thirds vote to ratify a treaty, and while undoubtedly more than two-thirds of the members of the Senate are in favour of the United States prosecuting the war with all the resources at its command and not making peace until the objects of the war have been accomplished, that is, the defeat of Prussian militarism and the replacement of a liberal form of popular government, any attempt to commit the United States to a political alliance with European Powers would give rise to a long drawn out and partisan debate, and in all probability would result in the defeat of the treaty. The President, both as a matter of policy and for moral effect, is anxious to avoid anything that might give encouragement to Germany or convey even the slightest suggestion of a divided country.

The country and Congress have responded magnificently to the President's leadership, and there is not the slightest sign of division. Dr. Wilson is overjoyed at the way in which the House passed the seven billion dollar Loan Bill. A test vote on an amendment, introduced by an Iowa member, to reduce the amount of the loan from five billions to two billions commanded only three votes, the amendment of the vote being received with derisive applause by the House and by the occupants of the crowded galleries. The debate showed how keenly anxious the House is to make the United States a factor in the war, member after member saying that he was ready to vote all the money needed, and to advance whatever sums "our" Allies required, and that it was immaterial whether the money was to be considered as an advance or a gift, or whether it was ever paid back.

It is significant to observe that the *Entente* Powers are no longer spoken of by public men, the Press, and the public at large as "the" Allies, as they were before the United States declared war, but as "our" Allies, as Americans now feel they are enlisted in a common cause. The Bill passed the House by a unanimous vote, even those members who voted against the declaration of war voting for it, and many of them stating that now that we had been declared they would, of course, support every measure recommended by the Government.

In view of this unanimity, it would be bad leadership for Dr. Wilson to do anything to create a disturbing element. What I am advised will be done is that, while Dr. Wilson will not enter into any compact, he will avail himself of the opportunity to restate the American position, which he put before the world so lucidly and with such force in his address to Congress on the 2nd of April. On that occasion, as will be recalled, he said that the United States had no grievance against the German people, but that it was impossible for the United States to be friends with the Hohenzollern dynasty, and that the United States would go into the war to accomplish the same purposes for which the great democracies of Europe were fighting. He did not then say that the United States would not make a separate peace, because that declaration, in advance of action by Congress, would not have been proper. Now that Congress has committed the country to war he can with propriety restate this announcement.

In the early part of the year Dr. Wilson was in favour of peace without victory, but that view, I am informed, has to some extent been modified. He now sees that there cannot be peace without victory, and that a negotiated peace which he then believed would prove a lasting peace is impossible.

TO END THE PRUSSIAN TYRANNY.

But he is represented as still adhering to the view that there must be no unnecessary humiliation inflicted upon the German people, regarding the German people as separate and apart from the Hohenzollern dynasty and that there must be no thought of territorial aggrandisement or other profit at the expense of defeated Germany. This does not, of course, mean that Germany shall not make reparation for her crimes or pay the penalty, but the idea that animates him is that a lasting peace cannot be obtained by crushing Germany or dismembering the Central Powers and reducing them to impotency, but that the formation of a League of Honour and the spread of genuine democracy by placing power in the hands of the people will bring about concord between the nations and make the future secure. It is evident that Dr. Wilson believes that he and Mr. Lloyd George think alike on fundamental propositions, and that he can count upon the British Premier's full support to carry into effect the ideals he so ardently cherishes.

A message from Paris says:—The Legion of Honour has been conferred upon a machine-gunner for holding an enemy sap single-handed, repelling a counter-attack, and disposing of eight hundred Germans.

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

SUMMARY OF AUTUMN CAMPAIGN.

At the present moment, when the Italian armies are winning success after success over the Austrians, a study of the operations conducted during the closing four months of last year is particularly interesting. The Italian Supreme Command has issued a summary of these operations. With the summary are sketch maps and bird's eye views of the country fought over, which give some idea of the stupendous nature of the task that confronted our gallant Allies.

The principal feature of the operations was the fact that the Italians took the initiative. In June last year the Austrians lost the initiative, which they have not since regained. They have remained, as far as strategy is concerned, in a strictly passive attitude. Tactically, however, they have endeavoured by frequent counter-attacks to gain positions that they had lost.

OPERATIONS IN THE ADIGE VALLEY.

The Austrian position in the Pustio-Col Santo group, which rises to a mean altitude of 6,200ft. between the Vallarano and the Terragnolo valleys, was of great strength. An irregular line, of almost continuous entrenchment frequently forming closed redoubts joined up the points of the "massif" held by the Austrians, being interrupted only where vertical rock cliffs occurred and where it was replaced by emplacements for machine guns. The line was covered by several belts of entanglements, sometimes 35 yards in depth. Numerous communication trenches led to dug-outs in the rear, usually excavated in the rock itself. The Dente del Pustio, a rocky peak rising to 7,220ft., had been specially carefully organized for defence. A second defensive system was drawn further to the north.

The Italian offensive in this area was carefully prepared for. Roads were cut in the rock right up to the most difficult positions. In the morning of October 8th the artillery opened fire, and in the afternoon the infantry attacked carrying several trenches. An Alpine battalion surmounted the vertical walls of the Dente del Pustio by means of scaling ladders, and succeeded in gaining a firm foothold on the southern part of the height after furious hand to hand fighting. The following day considerable progress was made and on the 11th, in spite of the enemy's heavy bombardment, the captured positions were firmly consolidated. The Italian occupation of the Dente del Pustio was extended on October 17th by a surprise attack. The enemy made desperate counter-attacks, fresh troops being continually brought up in motor lorries. During the 18th and 19th no less than nine attacks and counter-attacks were delivered with varying fortunes. Although the whole Dente was once captured, and even positions further north, they were not untenable, and it was necessary to evacuate the Dente. Bad weather after this put a temporary end to operations, but the Italians had gained the whole area of the Alpe di Cosmognon.

The losses suffered by the enemy were extremely heavy, especially those caused by the accurate fire of the Italian artillery which succeeded several times in surprising the enemy in dense formations. The Italians took 873 prisoners, including 30 officers, 8 guns, 6 machine-guns, some trench-mortars and flame-throwers and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition.

THE AVISIO AND VANDERBON VALLEYS.
The autumn operations in this sector aimed at linking up the Cavalier and passes of Bolle and Colbricon and the Carpiol. On September 15th the Monte Rosso Alpine battalion, having scaled the steep rocks north-east of the Carpiol, carried the strong position on the crest at an altitude of 7,600ft. after four determined assaults. The enemy delivered strong counter-attacks in the Colbricon area in order to create a diversion, but these having been repulsed further progress was made, and the height of Point 2,094 (6,870ft.), and the summit of the Gardina (5,000ft.) to the north-east of the Carpiol were carried. During October a fresh Italian offensive developed in the Travignolo and San Pollegirino valleys.

The second peak of the Colbricon was taken on October 2nd and retained despite desperate counter-attacks. On October 8th, the attention of the enemy having been diverted to the north-east, the Italians again attacked towards the head of the Vanoi stream. The strongly fortified peak Point 2,458 (8,066ft.) in the "Bard Alti" "massif" was carried. The enemy detachment holding the peak resisted desperately and was almost completely destroyed, there only being about twenty survivors. As usual the Austrians made violent but unsuccessful counter-attacks.

A diversion was attempted by the enemy in the Avisio region, where he had assembled 33 battalions of picked mountain troops. After a demonstration on the slopes of the Cima di Boche, on the northern side of the Travignolo valley, on October 9th, he attacked the second peak of the Colbricon in great force, but was repulsed with considerable loss. A new heavy attack on the slopes of the Cima di Boche gained for the enemy a few trenches, but he was speedily dislodged. In the middle of October stormy weather put an end to operations.

GORITZA AND THE CARSO.
The offensive in August, given the Italians Gorizia, the defensive system on the Carso, west of Vallone, and the western slopes of the heights which rise to the east of Gorizia. The enemy's line, east of the Vallone, ran from San Grado di Merna in a generally south-west direction. It passed within a kilometre roughly, to the west of Oppenbachella, skirted the houses Loguzza, then to the west of Novavilla (Nova), surmounted the western slopes of the heights of Point 2,094 north and south of Point 2,094, and descended to the marshes of the Liana. The trenches, excavated to a great extent

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A BRIBE.

When a Chinese of the coolie class was apprehended by a Chinese Preventive Officer for importing a quantity of cash he at once offered the officer \$1.40 to say nothing about the affair.

For the first offence Mr. Dyer Bail fined him \$5 or, in default, fourteen days' hard labour, and for endeavouring to bribe the Preventive Officer he was fined \$15 or, as an alternative, four weeks' hard labour.

STRAYING JAPANESE.

A Japanese was charged before Mr. Dyer Bail with being drunk and disorderly.

The defendant admitted the offences, and stated that he consumed a lot of beer at Kowloon, and became so drunk that he really did not know how he got to Hongkong. He had also lost \$70 which he had in his pocket before he commenced to drink beer.

The Magistrate fined the man \$2 or, in default, seven days' hard labour.

in the rock to a depth of 6ft., were protected by parapets of sand-bags, plated with metal shields and surrounded by broad belts of entanglements cleverly hidden so as to escape observation. In the rear numerous caverns had been cut in the rock to shelter the troops during the artillery bombardments.

This line was attacked on September 14th, the infantry assault being made in torrents of rain. To the east of Gorizia administrative attacks were made to pin the enemy down and prevent him from shifting his forces. On the Carso immediate successes were gained. Point 265 being captured, while further south Novavilla and the heights of Point 203 were rushed. These positions had later to be evacuated owing to the violent concentrations of fire by the enemy's artillery. On September 15th the strong heights of San Grado di Merna were captured, and the following day the Italians made further substantial gains. The prisoners numbered 4,104, including 111 officers, and a considerable amount of war material was secured.

On the morning of October 10th the Italians renewed the offensive and took to the east of Gorizia the heights of Point 35, and gained a footing on the Sober ridge. The whole ridge was secured on October 15th. The enemy delivered numerous counter-attacks, but invariably was repulsed after sustaining enormous losses. On the Carso the whole enemy line on the front between the Frigido (Vipacchi) and Point 208 south was assaulted and carried. Novavilla and the heights round Point 208 were captured after a particularly severe struggle. On the 11th counter-attacks were repulsed, and on the 12th the Italians captured all the terrain between the enemy's first line east of the Vallone, and the second line reaching the western slopes of Mt. Peckina and the first houses of Loguzza and Boscomalo (Hudi-Log). During this action 8,319 prisoners including 254 officers, were taken.

On November 1st the offensive was renewed. East of Gorizia extensive entrenchments were captured along the western slopes of the Tivoli and San Marco hills and, on the heights east of Sober. In the marshy ground on the lower Vertojibizza front, the Italian infantry sank in up to their waists. On the Carso the objective was the enemy's second line in the region east of the Vallone and north of the Novavilla-Solo road. The line passed about 800 metres west of the summit of Veliki Hribach and descended south to Lukatic. There it joined the first line still in enemy possession. A double line had been constructed about the northern ridge of the Carso. At from 500 to 800 metres distances from the main line was a second series of formidable trenches of which the strong points were the Veliki Hribach, the Peckina heights. The Italian infantry carried the steep wooded heights of Veliki Hribach and Mount Peckina by assault, and the next day extended the success along the whole front on the Carso. This success was further developed the following day. Prisoners numbering 8,882, including 220 officers, 94 guns, and vast quantities of war material were captured during this offensive.

BAD WEATHER SUSPENDS OPERATIONS.

The weather became so stormy that active operations had to be discontinued. In the mountainous regions the snowfalls were so heavy that in places the snow was over twelve feet in depth. During short spells of fine weather minor tactical operations took place.

On the parts of the Italian front other than those mentioned there was constant fighting, in which the Italians succeeded in more than holding their own, capturing several enemy positions.

Aerial fighting was constant, and the Italian airmen maintained an absolute superiority over the enemy's air service. Italian co-operation towards the reconstitution of the Serbian state, which began last year with the transport of the Serbian troops from Albania to Corfu, continued with the vigorous co-operation of the Italian troops in Macedonia.

The Italian Supreme Command closes the summary on a buoyantly hopeful note thus:—

"The coming year is looked forward to by our army with serenity and confidence. Our soldiers are supported by the unanimous approval of the nation, by faith in themselves and in the justice of their cause. They face willingly their hard and perilous life, under the guidance of their beloved Sovereign, who, from the first day of war, with a rare constancy, has shared their fortunes. Our army is waiting, in perfect readiness, to renew the effort which will carry it to the fulfilment of the unshakable destiny of our people."

INTIMATIONS

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NON-ACTINIC AERTEX CELLULAR

GOLF SHIRTS

WITH COLLAR AND POCKET



UNDERVESTS

HALF-SLEEVES

THE USE OF RED GARMENTS IN THE TROPICS.

It has been definitely proved by the medical profession that the sun's rays in the Tropics act very forcibly, but that it is the blue rays (known scientifically as the actinic) which produce sunstroke, and the red rays (known as the non-actinic rays) do not have any harmful effect. Heat alone is not injurious, as is evidenced by the fact that persons can stand high temperatures in Turkish baths, and stokers stay for days in boiler-rooms, without incurring effects, but heat together with strong sunshine often result in disaster.

THE CELLULAR Co. have therefore produced a specially-dyed red AERTEX fabric which is not a bluish-red, but is so carefully selected as to colour that only the red and orange rays are allowed to act on the body.

RECOMMENDED TO ALL OUTDOOR SPORTSMEN AS A

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most popular
Egyptian
Cigarette
of to-day.
An absolutely
first quality
Cigarette.
Recommended
by all
connoisseurs.

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK

[467-1]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

A FEW CHEAP LINES

— IN —

LADIES' WHITE SHOES

\$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.50 PER PAIR.

VERY SPECIAL PRICES.

[39]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

LADY'S GOLD PINCE-NEZ, in aluminium case, in vicinity of Ice House Street. Reward on returning to—
Daily Press Office. [730]

G. R. NOTICE.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, the SUPPLY OF WATER by means of House Services to Houses connected with the RIDER MAINS will be restored.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1917. [731]

NORTHWEST TRADING CO., LTD.
Incorporated in U.S.A.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that from this date Mr. SEITH EVANS HODGE, Manager for South China, is authorized to Sign per Pro. The Northwest Trading Company, Limited.
(Sgd.) Per Pro. NORTHWEST TRADING Co., Ltd.
FRANK HAMILTON SAWYER,
1st Vice-President,
Hongkong, Dated the 6th day of June, 1917. [732]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of AHMEDBOY HABIBBOY, late of Bombay, in the Empire of India, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 83 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 26th day of June, 1917.

All Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above date.
Dated the 6th day of June, 1917.
G. A. HASTINGS,
Administrator,
8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong. [733]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLUSA,"
From SAN FRANCISCO, KORE AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
R. C. MORRISON,
General Agent,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1917. [734]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JOINT SERVICE
of the
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

THE Steamship

"REMBRANDT,"
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th June at Noon will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th June, at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No insurance, whatsoever has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1917. [726]

NOTICE.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.

ROBIE WONGWAL expert mechanic from its factory, Dayton, Ohio, is now in charge of the Cash Register business in Southern China.

AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
General Agents,
HONGTSE & Co., Ltd.,
Representatives,
14a, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong. [656]

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.
HONGKONG.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
JUNE 12TH, 13TH AND 14TH.

FAREWELL VISIT.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
THE BANDMAN OPERA CO.
(1917).

In the following London Successes:

TUES. June 12th. The Phenomenal Success
"THE HAPPY DAY,"
From Daly's Theatre.

WED. June 13th. "THE MERRY WIDOW."
THURS. June 14th. "THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.
PRICES AS USUAL.
COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M.

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is Opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85 per cent. The Loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the 29th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 19th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses.

The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,
Manager, [609]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSON & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 21st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19, In Own Lot.

The Property Consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyabolt," 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,083 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1892.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$95.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. F. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [697]

FOR SALE.

USED ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS
in packet of
100 Stamps for \$0.80 1350 Stamps for \$3.00
200 " " 2.50 400 " " 10.00
250 " " 4.00 450 " " 12.00
300 " " 6.00 500 " " 15.00

GRACA & Co.
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

WANTED.

LADY (Semi-invalid) arriving in Colony at end of June requires Furnished Room with Board, preferably in vicinity of University.

Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [723]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

SECOND OFFICER.

Apply—MARINE DEPARTMENT,
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (SOUTH CHINA),
LTD.

[719]

WANTED.

OFFICE at the Central Location.

Apply to—FURUKAWA & Co.,
20, Des Voeux Road Central, [703]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

FURNISHED FLAT, Tregunter Mansions, May Road, for 2 months from the middle of June.
Apply—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co. [720]

TO LET.

SHOP to let in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [708]

TO LET.

NOS. 3 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [623]

TO LET.

"A" RDSEAL, No. 118, THE PEAK, newly done up.
Apply—
CHATER & MODY,
5, Queen's Road Central. [614]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road. [402]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. A FURNISHED HOUSE in Lochiel Terrace. From 1st July next.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [638]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES to let, Wongachong Road.
HOUSES in Chilton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Myreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [128]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [81]

G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine, not exceeding \$50. [58]

ON SALE.

A TAKE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 35 years.

PRICE \$2 CASE.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Bookellers.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

OLD BROWN

BRANDY

E

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 616. [12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 7TH JUNE, 1917.

WAR, FAMINE AND PESTILENCE.

ONE of the dangers which Europe has yet to reckon with is that of pestilence following a weakened condition of the body due to insufficient food. Already there have been rumours of epidemics in Germany and of an increase of disease in Belgium. As far as the armies in the field are concerned the standard of health is high, if the truth has been revealed, although influenza has been very prevalent. The army, however, is a well-fed body, even on the German side, and thus, though exposed to great strain and exposure, may be said to be in a condition to keep disease at bay. It is different with the non-combatants, whose food has already been reduced and is liable to be still further reduced before the end of the war comes. A serious shortage of food inevitably entails a lowered vitality, and a distinct connection can be shown between epidemics and malnutrition.

The great pestilences recorded in the history of Europe, such as the Black Death and the Plague, found their breeding-ground in the ill-nourished races on the southern frontiers of Europe. It was among them that the disease germs acquired sufficient strength to sweep through the better-nurtured races, assisted by the overcrowding and insanitary conditions common in the big cities of the time. The Great Plague was undoubtedly introduced into London from the south of Europe, in a very virulent form, and its spread among a fairly well-fed people was assisted by the insanitary conditions which prevailed. The much more terrible visitation of the Black Death in the Middle Ages owed its virulence, no doubt, to the malnutrition consequent upon the wars with which the age was filled, assisted by insanitary conditions. To-day, we pride ourselves upon the cleanliness with which the big cities

are maintained, and attribute the lowering of the death-rate from disease to this cause, but it is an open question whether the improvement in the public health is not to be ascribed very largely to the fact that there has been a simultaneous improvement in the standard of living. To some extent the agitation of the "hungry forties" must be regarded as evidence of this improvement, for it was a revolt against conditions which rendered impossible any improvement in the standard of living. The last three or four hundred years have brought forth resources in food unknown to our ancestors but now considered indispensable. Four hundred years ago the potato had not been introduced into Europe; now it is considered so indispensable that a shortage is viewed with grave concern. What were the conditions which preceded the introduction of this vegetable? It is fair to assume, since the potato did not displace any other article of food, that those conditions were considerably less favourable to good nutrition; in other words, that the standard of living was lower. In the same way, maize, or Indian corn, has become the staple article of food of a large number of the Italian peasants; indeed, it is said to have given rise to a new form of disease, comparable to beri-beri, that affection which results from the exclusive use of rice in Japan and other Far Eastern countries. This, of course, indicates that for good nutrition a varied diet is no less necessary than a sufficient diet, and here again it is obvious that people of the present day have the advantage of the ancients, who achieved variety of diet only by including articles which were of small or negative nutritive value. This is still the case in Japan. Practically the ancient Japanese diet was fish and rice or buckwheat, the poorer people being content with the latter while, of course, fish was only available along the coast. In the interior a few fresh fish might be caught and dried, but the diet was almost exclusively buckwheat mixed with rice, with some sort of pickle to serve as a relish. This is the diet of the Japanese soldier when on active service to-day, and the staple food of the vast majority of the people. It is comparable to the bread and cheese diet of the English peasant, who, however, has the advantage that he takes his nutrition in a more highly concentrated form, and, moreover, finds variety in directions which are impossible for the Japanese peasant. It is this poor nutrition of the Japanese that explains their rapid aging, and generally early death. Happily, the country is just far enough away from the continent of Asia to make quarantine an easy operation, but history shows that even when secluded from the world the country suffered from these pestilences following wars and famines which have scourged Europe. On these considerations it may be said that the present war bears in its arms seeds of yet greater dangers which may put to a very severe test our boasted system of hygiene.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the death of Yuan Shih-kai.

A Chinese shopkeeper has reported to the police that he entrusted a foki with \$4,028 to pay to another firm. The money has not been paid, and the foki cannot be found.

The forthcoming marriage is announced of Mr. Hubert Charles Grimshaw, Chinese Maritime Customs, and Miss Florence Edmunds, en route to Hongkong from New South Wales.

At a Coroner's enquiry held at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, a verdict of accidental death was returned in the case of a Chinese who died as the result of injuries to his spine, sustained by jumping from a window at a house in Queen's Road West during a police gambling raid. The man sustained his injuries on the night of March 4th and died on May 24th.

Inspector A. Watson, of the Sanitary Department, was presented with a travelling clock, a case of pipes and a pouch by his brother officers yesterday morning as a token of regard on his retirement on pension after thirty years' service. The gifts were handed to him by Mr. E. V. Corpmal, Head of the Sanitary Board, who wished him a long and happy leisure. In returning thanks Inspector Watson said that leaving the Colony was like leaving home. Inspector Watson, who came to Hongkong in 1887, has held the rank of senior inspector since 1902. On Tuesday evening he was entertained at dinner by the Chinese Butchers' Guild.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. H. E. POLLOCK.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council is being held this afternoon.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., will ask the following questions:—

Is the Government taking any, and, if so, what, steps to provide the public with bathing facilities at North Point and West Point as in previous years?

(1)—Did the Government from the year 1914 till the beginning of the year 1917, or during some other and, if so, what period, reserve a certain site at Samsuiho as the site of the Samsuiho market?

(2)—Has the Government recently, and, if so, when, changed the site of such market to a new site?

(3)—From what person did the Government obtain such new site, and was such new site obtained by the Government giving the former site of the market in exchange to such person? Is such person the owner of several, and, if so, how many lots facing such new site? What are the Lot Numbers and areas of such Lots? Do not such Lots practically surround such new site on three sides thereof?

The "Orders of the Day" are as follows:—

First reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914, and to remove doubts as to the effect of proclamations made under section 10 of the said Ordinance."

Second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Two hundred and ninety-one thousand two hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety-seven cents to defray the Charges of the year 1916."

Second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance amend the law relating to trading with the enemy and the export of prohibited goods."

Second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to repeal the North Borneo Extradition Ordinance, 1895."

Second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend further the War Loan Ordinance, 1916."

Second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war."

EUROPEAN GIRL ATTACKED.

PLUCKY ARREST BY A HOUSE COOLIE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. Wood, a muscular Chinese coolie was charged with robbery with violence at Wanchai the previous day.

Inspector Sim said that the seven-year-old daughter of Dr. Kew was going home from school at about 4 p.m., and when walking up Broadwood Road, near the bend opposite the Hon. Mr. Thomson's house, she was stopped by the defendant, who caught hold of her and carried her into the bushes about 30 yards away. At the time the little girl was wearing a gold chain around her neck, to which were attached two gold charms. The defendant tried to snatch these things from the girl's neck, breaking the chain in the attempt. The girl screamed, and, fortunately, her screams were heard by Dr. Kew's house coolie, who usually meets the girl on her way home from school. As soon as the defendant saw the coolie coming he made off, but the coolie at once gave chase. He followed the defendant for about 150 yards, closed with him, and a struggle ensued, during which both the men fell into a ditch eight yards below the pathway. As a result of the fall the defendant got away, but the coolie continued the chase. The two men ran down the hillside, and at the rear of the Victoria School the coolie again caught the defendant. Another struggle took place, but on this occasion the house coolie succeeded in securing the man, bringing him to earth in Leighton Hill Road, from where he was taken to the police station.

Mr. Wood—Then the coolie practically arrested him without assistance?

Inspector Sim—Yes, your Worship. The Inspector added that after the man had been brought to the police station, he (the Inspector) accompanied by the coolie, the little girl and her father, visited the scene of the affair. Here he found one of the gold charms on the footpath and also a part of the chain. The remainder of the chain had caught in the girl's clothing.

Mr. Wood—Was the girl injured at all?

Inspector Sim—She was badly scratched about the neck, and she was also very frightened.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

THE WAR.

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

MORE OUTRAGES AT SEA.

BRITISH NAVAL ACTIVITY.

ENEMY DESTROYERS SUCCESSFULLY ENGAGED.

FRANCE AND THE WAR.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.]

BRITISH PROGRESS. GREAT AERIAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 6th.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that we slightly progressed to the south of the Soudan River and now hold the electric power station for which there was fierce fighting on Sunday. To-day we captured seventy-five prisoners in a successful raid to the south of Ypres. There is great aerial activity, and bombing day and night with good results. We brought down twelve German aeroplanes and drove down six others out of control. Five of ours are missing.

LONDON, June 6th.

A French communiqué states that there have been intermittent artillery actions on the greater part of the front, and they have been especially lively in Belgium, in the Hurbise sector and on the Vaucleuse plateau.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY RAIDERS.

LONDON, June 5th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off raiders to the south-east of Lens and to the south of Arras.

We successfully raided to the south and east of Ypres.

FRENCH AIR REPRISALS.

ENEMY DRIVEN FROM TRENCHES.

PARIS, June 5th.

A communiqué says:—A brisk attack at night time restored us parts of trenches in which the enemy gained a footing yesterday, north-west of Froidmont farm.

As reprisal for the enemy bombardment of the open town of Barleune on May 29th, seven of our aeroplanes on the night of the 3rd dropped bombs on Treves. Our air squadrons also dropped fifteen tons of bombs on aerodromes at Morhance, Habsheim, Prescati and Sisson, severely damaging the sheds. They also bombed several railway-stations and munition depots, causing a fire and explosions.

Six German aeroplanes were brought down. Seven others were forced down damaged in their own lines.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.]

AERIAL CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, June 6th.

Experts emphasize that the co-ordination of aerial attacks on the Belgian coast with naval activity is evidence of the utilisation of the great development in aeronautics in operations for which troops would be used before the war. Thus enemy destroyers were forced to leave shelter promptly, and were engaged by Commander Tyrwhitt.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.]

KURDS DRIVEN OFF.

RUSSIANS MAKING PROGRESS.

LONDON, June 6th.

A wireless Russian official message says that intense enemy artillery took place in the region of Krev. Kurds attempting to attack southward of Erzingan were beaten off. We occupied Rovansir, northwestward of Kermanshak. The Kurds are retreating towards Diyarbakir.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.]

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK. TORPEDOED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

PARIS, June 5th.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer Yarra was torpedoed on May 29th in the eastern Mediterranean. There were 90 people aboard of whom 30 Malagasy passengers and eight Arab stokers are missing.

AUSTRIAN TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

LONDON, June 6th.

An Austrian official message states:—On the night of June 3-4 an enemy submarine torpedoed and sank one of our torpedo boats in the northern Adriatic. The majority of the crew was rescued.

FIGHTING THE SUBMARINES.

FRANCE'S RECORD FOR MAY.

PARIS, June 6th.

The official returns for May show that there were twelve engagements between French patrol boats and submarines, fourteen engagements between seaplanes and submarines and three between the coast defences and submarines.

VIGOROUS NAVAL POLICY.

GENERAL SATISFACTION.

LONDON, June 6th.

There is general satisfaction at the more vigorous naval policy as evidenced by the Belgian bombardments. Though the German occupation of Zebrugge failed to interrupt the Channel communications, the enemy made himself so objectionable that strong measures had become indispensable. The task was arduous and trying, as Zebrugge is now believed to be even stronger than the Dardanelles.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that a correspondent on the frontier describes the latest British bombardment of Zebrugge as the most formidable of the war. It lasted a hundred minutes, a large fleet of cruisers participating. The German batteries replied vigorously, but ineffectively owing to the morning fog hiding the ships. The harbour was much damaged.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH ACTIVITY.

ENEMY DESTROYER SUNK. OSTEND BOMBARDED.

LONDON, June 5th.

The Admiralty announces that the Vice-Admiral of the Dover fleet reports that early this morning he heavily bombarded the naval base and work-shops at Ostend with a large number of rounds. There were good results. The shore-batteries returned the fire. Our bombarding forces did not suffer damage.

Commodore Tyrwhitt also reports that early this morning light-cruisers and destroyers under his command sighted six German destroyers. They engaged them at long range, and in a running fight, their gunfire sank the German destroyer S.20, and severely damaged another. They picked up seven survivors of the S.20. We had no casualties.

LONDON, June 5th.

The Admiralty announces that Naval aeroplanes bombed an aerodrome at St. Denis-Western on Sunday night with good results. Seaplanes simultaneously attacked a seaplane base at Zebrugge, and bombed shipping at Bruges.

LATEST CABLES. MORE OUTRAGES. VESSELS SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

LONDON, June 6th.

Reports received from the North-East coast include two torpedoings. In one case two German torpedo boat destroyers, after receiving the name of a British ship, darted one each side of the vessel and shelled her without warning, not offering help to the crew. The ship sank, and eleven of the crew were killed by shell fire. Ten of the crew escaped in boats.

In another case, the crew of a ship were torpedoed without warning as they were rowing to the rescue ship. The torpedo went clean through the small boat, which contained the Captain and his crew. The Captain and his crew were drowned. The ship which attempted the rescue was also sunk.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.]

VENICE BOMBED.

ROME, June 5th.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed Venice and Montebelluna ineffectively. Italian machines, the same night, dropped a ton of explosives on Trieste and its environs.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRIAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, June 5th.

An Austrian communiqué asserts that the Italian losses in the Isonzo battle totalled 180,000, including 16,000 prisoners.

ENEMY ATTACKS.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

ROME, June 5th.

An official communiqué says:—We repulsed renewed enemy attempts eastward of Gorizia and Udine. The enemy, after several days violent artillery on the Carso, attacked in mass on Sunday night from Dossofatti to the sea. The enemy was definitely repulsed after a severe fight. We advanced our positions near Casagnavizza and Versic. Our counter-attacks almost completely regained the positions southward of Jamiano.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.]

THE EXTREMISTS AT KRONSTADT.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, June 5th.

The threatened demonstration of sailors from Kronstadt has not materialised. M. Lamanoff aims at subdividing Russia into innumerable petty units governed by local councils of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates united loosely by a Congress of Delegates sitting in Petrograd. M. Lamanoff boasts that Kronstadt is stronger than ever. Many of the higher commands, he says, are filled by ex-privates and if the Germans come they will have a warm reception. The Minister of Justice interviewed said that the Provisional Government would not tolerate independent districts. It was able to coerce the rebels at Kronstadt, but preferred to declare the traitor to the revolution. He is confident that the reprobation of Russia will bring the extremists to reason.

THE KAISER'S TELEGRAMS. HINDENBURG SUFFERS A SLIGHT.

AMSTERDAM, June 6th.

The Kaiser's telegrams boasting of victory in the west included one to General Ludendorff. It is noteworthy that it was not telegraphed to Hindenburg.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS ARRIVE.

COPENHAGEN, June 5th.

Nine German Socialists, including Herr Scheidemann, have arrived in Stockholm.

AIR RAID OVER ESSEX. SIXTEEN ENEMY AEROPLANES.

LONDON, June 6th.

It is officially announced that sixteen aeroplanes participated in to-night's raid. They crossed the coast of Essex at 5.15 p.m. and dropped bombs in the country districts and on small towns in Essex. They then proceeded to attack the naval establishment on the Medway. A considerable number of bombs were dropped and a certain amount of damage was done to house property. The damage to the naval and military establishments was negligible.

Gunfire engaged and aircraft pursued the raiders who, after losing two machines, made off to the sea.

The casualties numbered two killed and twenty-nine wounded.

FURTHER DETAILS.

LONDON, June 6th.

Correspondents from a town in Essex describe the air raid as most exciting. Ample warning was given of the approach for British airmen to ascend before the raiders reached the coast.

The weather favoured the enemy who were flying as high as possible and sought the cover of the clouds. They were quickly spotted, however, and engaged. Thus they only penetrated a few miles inland and departed as speedily as possible after dropping their bombs. Their formation was quickly broken up by our guns and airmen.

The town in question was crowded with women and children while hundreds of wounded were being entertained by trips in sailing craft.

The first intimation to the people was the heavy canonading of the shore batteries. This was at first regarded as practice but the raiders suddenly appeared. Amid the bursting of shells one turned a somersault and dropped into the sea. Instantly motor launches darted to the spot but found no trace of the aviators.

The pilot and an observer of a German raiding aeroplane which had fallen into the sea, have been captured.

DEALING WITH PACIFISTS.

LONDON, June 6th.

At an adjourned conference of the delegates of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, held at Westminster, it was arranged to strike in order to watch and prevent the pacifists snifing to Stockholm. It is understood that the co-operation of the Merchants' Service Guild and the Mercantile Marine Association will be invited.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.

PARIS, June 5th.

The ex-Minister, M. Noulens has been appointed Ambassador to Russia.

EARLIER CABLES.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

A COMPARISON.

LONDON, June 5th.

In the House of Commons the Postmaster-General stated that the British prisoners in Germany totalled 42,831, compared with 30,710 last year. The German prisoners in the United Kingdom totalled 53,138 compared with 40,821 last year.

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

LONDON, June 5th.

In the House of Commons, the Postmaster-General stated that since the war the Post Office applications for War Loan Exchequer Bonds and War Savings Certificates totalled 191 millions. This had not affected the Savings Bank deposits, which were now 185,400,000 compared with 188,000,500. This was a remarkable tribute to the financial strength of the country. (Cheers.)

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 5th.

An aeroplane raid is in progress along the Thames estuary. Bombs were dropped in Essex and Kent. One machine is reported to have been downed.

MILITARY SERVICE FOR AMERICANS.

AWAITING REGISTRATION RESULTS.

LONDON, June 5th.

The results of to-day's registration of 10,000,000 Americans from which the first half million will be selected for military service, are awaited with the keenest interest at Washington. It is considered that the true feeling of America regarding the war will be manifested by this registration. Some hostile demonstrations and even rioting are expected but Washington officials are confident that the result will be satisfactory.

CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

"LET US NOT BE LED ASTRAY."

LONDON, June 6th.

The text of the vote of confidence in the French Government indicates how far the debate went beyond the question of the granting of passes to Stockholm, the refusal of which the Chamber thus emphatically endorses.

M. Ribot stirringly appealed for unity. "Let us not be deceived by the formulae intended to lead Democrats astray. Let us seek the restitution of our property, and the return of provinces which have never ceased to be French. We simply want what belongs to us. How could the universal conscience refuse us reparation for atrocities unparalleled in history. It is not on behalf of the Government but in the name of France I appeal to you. (Prolonged cheers.)"

TEXT OF CHAMBER'S VOTE.

PARIS, June 5th.

The following is the text of the vote of confidence in the Government passed by the French Chamber:—

"The Chamber of Deputies, the direct expression of the sovereignty of the French people, addresses to the Russian democracy and other Allied democracies its greeting. Endorsing the unanimous protest which in 1871 was made to the National Assembly by the representatives of Alsace-Lorraine, torn from France notwithstanding, it declares that it expects from the war, which was imposed upon Europe by the aggression of Imperialistic Germany, not only the liberation of the invaded territories, but also the return of Alsace-Lorraine to the Mother Country and just reparation for damage."

"The Chamber having no thought of conquest or the subjugation of other peoples, it expects that the efforts of the armies of the Republic and the Allied armies will permit of the crushing of Prussian militarism and the obtaining of durable guarantees for the independence of great and small nations. The Chamber has confidence that the Government will assure these results by co-ordinated military and diplomatic action with the Allies."

EMPIRE'S RESOURCES.

A DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

LONDON, June 5th.

The War Cabinet has appointed a Committee to prepare a scheme for establishing an Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau in order to collect information of the Empire's mineral resources and metal requirements and to advise regarding methods of development. The committee includes Lord Islington, the Hon. W. P. MacKenzie, Mr. W. S. Robinson, the Hon. Mr. Schreiner and Sir George H. Perley.

SILVER.

LONDON, June 5th.

Silver is quoted at 38 3/4. The market is quiet, but steady.

WARTIME CHARGES IN THE PRESS.

An idea of the changes in the Press brought about by the war may be gained from the Newspaper Press Directory for 1917. Last year 69 newspapers suspended publication in the British Isles and 165 increased their price.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

PREMIER'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED.

PEKING, June 6th.

General Ni is expected at Tientsin to-day.

It is reported that the military at Tientsin insist on the resignation of the President.

Peking is quiet. Hsuen Yuan, Governor of the bank of China, was arrested on Monday, but liberated at midnight.

EDITOR RELEASED.

Mr. Eugene Chen, editor of the Peking Gazette, who was sentenced by the Court of Procurators, after a speedy trial to four months' imprisonment without the option of a fine for libelling the former Premier, Yuan, has been released.

[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.]

NO DEFINITE ADVANCE ON PEKING.

PEKING, June 5th.

The President has summoned the notorious General Chan Hsun to Peking to confer on the situation. This is significant, as Chan Hsun, who, since the establishment of the Republic has occupied Hsuehowfu, an important strategic position on the Tientsin Pukow railway, and on several occasions openly defied the Government, is regarded as the instigator of the present revolt, though he has not declared independence. It is believed that he remained aloof so as to be able to assume the role of mediator in order to attain his object without fighting.

The Military Governor of the majority of the Northern and Central Provinces, including Chihli, have declared independence. Movements of troops are reported, but there has been no definite advance towards Peking and it is still thought that there will be no fighting.

FAREWELL TO A POLICE RESERVE.

GATHERING AT HEADQUARTERS CLUB.

There was a convivial gathering at the Police Reserve Club last evening, when a farewell "smoker" took place, the guest of the evening being Mr. S. H. Wright, a member of the Reserve force, who is shortly leaving the Colony for war service. Inspector Wilden presided over the gathering, which was thoroughly representative.

At an interval in the proceedings, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (K.) said that the gathering there that night was proof that the Police Reserve was one of the most popular of the auxiliary forces of the Colony. (Applause.) As to Mr. Wright, one would have thought that he could well have afforded to have remained in Hongkong and let other people go in his place, particularly having regard to the fact that he had already one of his sons in the field holding His Majesty's Commission. The fact that he was going just some of the young men who were staying behind in a rather awkward position, because they did not know exactly what they were expected to do. Many men had been refused the necessary papers to leave, and now they were told they would be allowed to go. Mr. Wright was well-known in the Police Reserve, because he had been able to do for it what no-one else had been able to do, and he had done it not for the Police Reserve alone, but for any institution which he considered had not received the recognition it had deserved. He left the Police Reserve under very happy circumstances, because when he joined they were pushed out on to the streets in their ordinary dirty uniforms, and quite capable of arresting anyone who came along. Referring to the representative nature of the company present, Mr. Jenkin said how pleased they were to see some of the Middlesex Regiment with them, anything before that night but the St. John's Ambulance. The Middlesex, however, were always ready to give of their best. He trusted that Mr. Wright would have good luck, and if he came back another job in West Point. (Laughter.) Mr. Wright was then handed a draft for £25 on behalf of the force, and a silver flask from Mr. Jenkin.

The company then drank the health of Mr. Wright, which was accorded musical honours. In replying, Mr. Wright returned thanks for the gifts, and said that he was proud to have been connected with the Police Reserve for the although they were a mixed lot, they were all gentlemen, and had done all that was required of them. Referring to Mr. Jenkin, he said there was not another man in the Colony who could have done what he had done. (Applause.) He had applied himself to the force with a great amount of energy, and though he may have met with a certain amount of ridicule, it had no effect, and he had always played the game right through. (Applause.)

During the evening, a miscellaneous programme was contributed to by members of the company present, and the evening concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

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SPANGHAI	"TAMUT"	On 9th June, 4 P.M.
NEUCHOWANG	"ANHUI"	On 9th June, 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 10th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 12th June, 4 P.M.

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YOKOHAMA, Capt. Taketa 9,600
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Capt. Sekine 21,000
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... { ATSUTA MARU / MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Iizumi 16,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... { HITACHI MARU / WED. DAY, 18th July, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Tomisaga 13,500

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KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	TUES., 17th July.
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